

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

TORMU E. PRALL,	:	
	:	Civil Action No. 09-3088 (FLW)
Petitioner,	:	
	:	
v.	:	<b>OPINION</b>
	:	
BUCKS COUNTY COURT HOUSE,	:	
	:	
Respondent.	:	

**APPEARANCES:**

**TORMU E. PRALL**, Petitioner pro se  
#531669  
Mercer County Correction Center  
P.O. Box 8068  
Trenton, New Jersey 08650

**WOLFSON**, District Judge

This matter is before the court pursuant to a petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, filed by petitioner Tormu E. Prall ("Prall"), on or about May 13, 2009, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The Honorable Mitchell S. Goldberg, U.S.D.J., of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, issued an Order on May 27, 2009, that this habeas action be transferred to the District of New Jersey. A certified copy of the Transfer Order and docket were received by this Court on June 26, 2009. The sole respondent is the Bucks County Court House. Petitioner paid the \$5.00 filing fee.

I. BACKGROUND

According to the allegations contained in the petition, Prall alleges that he has an open criminal charge in the Bucks County Court House. He attaches to his petition, a Notice of Motion for Speedy Trial and to Enter a Plea, dated February 24, 2009, which he allegedly filed with the Court of Common Pleas-Bucks County in Pennsylvania. In his notice for a speedy trial, Prall states that he wishes to enter a guilty plea because he has "no trust for or confidence in, Politicians, Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers, Police, Jurors, and the People involved in or under the existing structure of Pennsylvania State Government. Politicians, Judges, Prosecutors, Lawyers, Police, Jurors, and the People are and will always be liars, hypocrites, oppressors, persecutors, and enemies that I will never trust." (Petition at Exhibit B, ¶ 2). Prall states that his motion was returned to him without any action. (Pet., ¶ 5).

Prall does not explain the basis for his present detention in the Mercer County Corrections Center, which is unrelated to the Bucks County criminal charge. Prall alleges that he is not a resident of Pennsylvania, and he is concerned the witnesses favorable to him there may die, lose their memory or disappear. Accordingly, he wishes to bring the Bucks County criminal matter to trial immediately or he effectively will be denied access to

witnesses that merit his release.<sup>1</sup> Prall asks this Court to direct the Bucks County Court House to bring him to trial immediately.

Prall is not a stranger to this Court. Since his extradition from Connecticut to New Jersey in October 2008, Prall has filed ten (10) actions within the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, including this habeas petition.<sup>2</sup> This Court also takes judicial notice of a criminal complaint filed in this District Court on August 26, 2008, United States v. Prall, Mag. No. 08-M-1127 (JJH), stating that:

On or about September 26, 2007 in the District of New Jersey and elsewhere, the defendant, Tormu Prall, did knowingly and wilfully move and travel in interstate and foreign commerce with the intent to avoid prosecution under the laws of the place from which he fled, namely, New Jersey, for a crime which is a felony under the laws of that State, specifically, homicide, contrary to N.J.S.A. 2C:11-3a(3).

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<sup>1</sup> This Court notes the contradiction in Prall's habeas petition, which appears to suggest he wants a trial, and the Notice for a speedy trial allegedly filed in the Bucks County court, which states that Prall would like to enter a guilty plea because he does not trust the court system.

<sup>2</sup> The nine other cases are as follows: Prall v. Ellis, Civil No. 08-6050 (FLW) (closed May 5, 2009); Prall v. Ellis, Civil No. 09-271 (GEB) (closed February 20, 2009); Prall v. City of Boston, et al., Civil No. 09-272 (FLW) (closed January 23, 2009); Prall v. Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Mercer County, Civil No. 09-1531 (MLC) (closed April 8, 2009); Prall v. Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Mercer County, Civil No. 09-1831 (MLC) (on appeal April 29, 2009, COA denied July 2, 2009); Prall v. Trenton Municipal Court, Civil No. 09-2466 (MLC) (pending); Prall v. East Windsor Municipal Court, Civil No. 09-2608 (FLW) (pending); Prall v. Assignment Judge, Civil No. 09-2608 (FLW) (pending); and Prall v. Burlington City Municipal Court, Civil No. 09-2615 (NLH) (pending).

The criminal investigator with the United States Marshals Service filed the criminal complaint alleging that the above act by Prall was a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1073. The complaint was based on the following facts from the investigator's reports and involvement with this fugitive investigation, filed as Attachment B to the criminal complaint:

1. On or about September 25, 2007, John Prall was killed when he was burned during an arson which was committed at a residence in Mercer County, New Jersey.
2. On or about October 10, 2007, a criminal complaint was filed against defendant Tormu Prall in Mercer County Superior Court, charging him with the New Jersey state felony offense of homicide, contrary to N.J.S.A. 2C:11-3a(3). Pursuant to that complaint, a warrant for the arrest of defendant Prall was issued.
3. Following the homicide referenced in Paragraph 1 above, the United States Marshals Service and the Trenton Police Department conducted numerous interviews of associates and family members of defendant Tormu Prall. This extensive investigation conducted by law enforcement authorities to locate Prall in the State of New Jersey has been met with negative results.
4. On May 17, 2008, Prall was arrested by local police in Boston, Massachusetts on charges of drinking in public. At the time of his arrest, Prall provided an alias name and identifiers. Prall was subsequently fingerprinted and released from custody under the alias name he provided. On May 19, 2008, the fingerprints left by Prall in Boston were analyzed against fingerprints on file in the FBI national fingerprint database for Prall revealing that he was in fact the same person arrested for drinking in public. Members of the U.S. Marshals Service New York/New Jersey Regional Fugitive Task Force responded to the Boston area to assist with the fugitive investigation on May 19, 2008. During the investigation in Boston, it was learned that Prall had committed another arson of an apartment building housing persons with physical and mental disabilities in the neighboring town of Cambridge, Massachusetts.
5. On August 2, 2008, Prall, again using an alias, was identified by local police in Providence, Rhode Island as a suspect in an assault and robbery occurring there. Warrants

were subsequently issued for Prall's arrest by Providence Police on August 2, 2008.

6. On August 3, 2008, Prall was identified as a suspect regarding a vehicle theft from North Kingston, Rhode Island.

7. On August 6, 2008 Prall was identified as a suspect in a residential burglary which occurred in Morrisville, Pennsylvania. An arrest warrant charging Prall with burglary was subsequently issued by Morrisville Police on August 6, 2008. During the burglary in Morrisville, Pennsylvania, witnesses provided statements identifying Prall as carrying stolen items from a residence and loading the items into the vehicle which had been reported stolen from Rhode Island. The stolen vehicle was later recovered unoccupied in Hartford, Connecticut.

(Attachment B to Criminal Complaint, Mag. No. 08-M-1127 (JJH)).

Prall does not allude to the other actions that he has filed in this District Court, in which he appears to challenge his extradition from Connecticut to New Jersey to face trial on the above-identified criminal charges against him in the New Jersey state courts. This Court further notes Prall's allegations in his earlier action in this Court, Prall v. Ellis, Civil No. 08-6050 (FLW), in which he also admitted that he was awaiting sentencing on a conviction entered against him in absentia in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Mercer County, in November 2007. Consequently, it is clear to this Court that Prall's current detention is not based on the Bucks County criminal charge, which he is apparently challenging in this action, but rather, with respect to the New Jersey state court criminal matters. Prall does show that a detainer has been

lodged against him, on October 22, 2008, with respect to the Bucks County charge, Docket No. CC08-6413. (Petition, Ex. A).

## II. ANALYSIS

### A. Standards for a Sua Sponte Dismissal

Section 2243 provides in relevant part as follows:

A court, justice or judge entertaining an application for a writ of habeas corpus shall forthwith award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto.

Prall brings his habeas petition as a pro se litigant. A pro se pleading is held to less stringent standards than more formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. Estelle v. Gamble, 429 U.S. 97, 106 (1976); Haines v. Kerner, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972). A pro se habeas petition and any supporting submissions must be construed liberally and with a measure of tolerance. See Royce v. Hahn, 151 F.3d 116, 118 (3d Cir. 1998); Lewis v. Attorney General, 878 F.2d 714, 721-22 (3d Cir. 1989); United States v. Brierley, 414 F.2d 552, 555 (3d Cir. 1969), cert. denied, 399 U.S. 912 (1970).

### B. Jurisdictional Issue

Federal courts do have jurisdiction, under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, to issue a writ of habeas corpus before a judgment is entered in a state criminal proceeding. Moore v. DeYoung, 515 F.2d 437, 441-42 (3d Cir. 1975). Addressing whether a federal court should ever grant a pretrial writ of habeas corpus to a state prisoner,

the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has held:

- (1) federal courts have "pre-trial" habeas corpus jurisdiction;
- (2) that jurisdiction without exhaustion should not be exercised at the pre-trial stage unless extraordinary circumstances are present ... ;
- (3) where there are no extraordinary circumstances and where petitioner seeks to litigate the merits of a constitutional defense to a state criminal charge, the district court should exercise its "pre-trial" habeas jurisdiction only if petitioner makes a special showing of the need for such adjudication and has exhausted state remedies.

Id. at 443.

Here, Prall seeks to invoke his right to a speedy trial as a constitutional defense to the pending Bucks County, Pennsylvania state court criminal matter. Prall has not alleged that he has exhausted his state remedies in this regard. Nor does Prall allege any "extraordinary circumstances" that would justify intervention by a federal court. See Moore, 515 F.2d at 445-46 (there is nothing in the nature of the speedy trial right that qualifies it as a per se "extraordinary circumstance").

Therefore, given the complete absence of any "exceptional circumstances" that would justify federal intervention in Prall's pending state proceedings, this Court finds that the petition must be dismissed at this time.

### III. CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c), unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not be taken from a final order in a proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. A certificate of appealability may issue "only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right." 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(2). "A petitioner satisfies this standard by demonstrating that jurists of reason could disagree with the district court's resolution of his constitutional claims or that jurists could conclude the issues presented are adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further." Miller-El v. Cockrell, 1537 U.S. 322 (2003). "When the district court denies a habeas petition on procedural grounds without reaching the prisoner's underlying constitutional claim, a COA should issue when the prisoner shows, at least, that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the petition states a valid claim of the denial of a constitutional right and that jurists of reason would find it debatable whether the district court was correct in its procedural ruling." Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).

Here, jurists of reason would not find it debatable that this Court was correct in its procedural ruling that Prall has failed to exhaust his state remedies and that he has not alleged facts demonstrating "extraordinary circumstances" that would



justify pretrial intervention in Prall's pending state criminal matters. Accordingly, no certificate of appealability will issue.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for habeas relief under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 will be dismissed without prejudice. This Court makes no determination as to the merits of petitioner's claims. No certificate of appealability will issue. An appropriate Order follows.

/s/ Freda L. Wolfson  
FREDA L. WOLFSON  
United States District Judge

DATED: July 27, 2009